

elder brother, Dalmatius, was raised to the full title of Cxsar and given command over the important provinces of Thrace and Macedonia, with Greece thrown in as a make-weight* The position was a very important one, for it fell to the C;esar of Thrace to guard the frontier chiefly threatened by the Goths, and we may suppose, therefore, with some probability that Dahnatius—who had been consul in 333--—had given proof of military talent,

But to what extent, we may ask, was this a real partition? In what sense were the C&sars independent of Constantine himself? Eusehius expressly tells us* that each was provided with a complete establishment™ *fiaGikixr)* 7r<vp<v(TKfr>//,™ with a court, that is to say, which wan in every respect a miniature copy of the court at Constantinople. Each had his own legions, bodyguards, and auxiliaries, with their due complement of officers chosen, we are told, by the Emperor for their knowledge of war and for their loyalty to their chiefs. It is hardly to be supposed that Constantine contemplated retirement: had he done so, he would have retired at the Triccnnalia which he celebrated in the following year. In all probability, he did not intend that his supreme power should be one whit abated, though he was content to delegate his administrative authority to others acting under his strict supervision. His Ca?s;trs, in short, were really viceroys, though it h difficult to understand how such an arrangement can have* worked harmoniously without some modification of the pow-